

BALL BEARING ROLLING DOWN A SLOPE

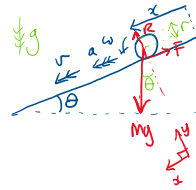
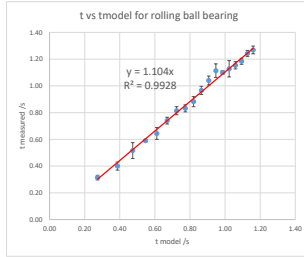
Andy French, Winchester College Laboratory P5, Wednesday 28th October 2020.

Ball mass m/g	13.74
Ball diameter $2r/mm$	15.02
Strength of gravity $g/m/s^2$	9.81
Ramp height $/mm$	150
Ramp base $/mm$	977
Ramp elevation angle $/deg$	11.0
Ramp elevation angle $/rad$	0.192
$14/5 * 1/(g * \sin(\theta))$	1.455

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{7} g \sin \theta$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{14}{5} \frac{1}{g \sin \theta}}$$

Roll distance /cm	t1/s	t2/s	t3/s	t4/s	t5/s	mean t/s	t error/s	Model t/s
5	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.02	0.27
10	0.42	0.38	0.42	0.43	0.35	0.40	0.03	0.38
15	0.44	0.58	0.50	0.59	0.47	0.52	0.06	0.47
20	0.58	0.69	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.59	0.01	0.55
25	0.65	0.65	0.56	0.69	0.67	0.64	0.04	0.61
30	0.77	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.03	0.67
35	0.85	0.85	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.03	0.72
40	0.82	0.81	0.84	0.88	0.81	0.83	0.03	0.77
45	0.91	0.93	0.88	0.87	0.82	0.88	0.04	0.82
50	1.00	0.99	0.92	0.94	0.98	0.97	0.03	0.96
55	1.04	1.10	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.04	0.03	0.91
60	1.03	1.17	1.12	1.16	1.09	1.11	0.05	0.95
65	1.10	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.10	0.01	0.99
70	1.09	1.18	1.06	1.22	1.09	1.13	0.06	1.02
75	1.18	1.15	1.12	1.19	1.13	1.15	0.03	1.06
80	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.19	1.18	0.02	1.09
85	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.24	1.24	0.02	1.13
90	1.27	1.25	1.23	1.32	1.27	1.27	0.03	1.16



NTI:

$$\begin{aligned} \parallel x: Ma &= Mg \sin \theta - F \\ \parallel y: 0 &= R - Mg \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

Rotational motion:

$$(I \dot{\omega} = \text{torque})$$

Sphere:

$$I = \frac{2}{5} m r^2$$

$$I \dot{\omega} = F r$$

Now if no slip:

$$r \leq \mu R$$

$$r = r \omega \Rightarrow a = r \dot{\omega}$$

$$\therefore \dot{\omega} = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{7} g \sin \theta$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{14}{5} \frac{1}{g \sin \theta}}$$

$$\therefore I \dot{\omega} = F r$$

$$\Rightarrow I a / r = F r$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{F r^2}{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = I a / r^2$$

$$\therefore m a = m g \sin \theta - \frac{I a}{r^2}$$

$$\therefore a = g \sin \theta - \frac{I a}{m r^2}$$

$$\therefore a \left(1 + \frac{I}{m r^2} \right) = g \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{g \sin \theta}{1 + \frac{I}{m r^2}}$$

$$\text{So since } I = \frac{2}{5} m r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{I}{m r^2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{I}{m r^2} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{5}{7} g \sin \theta$$

kinematics:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \\ (\text{all from rest}) \end{aligned}$$

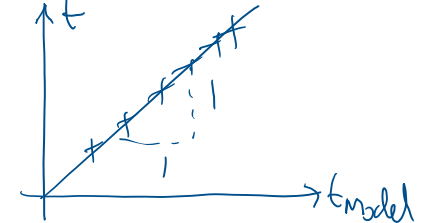
$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{7} g \sin \theta t^2$$

$$\therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{14}{5} \frac{1}{g \sin \theta}}$$

MODEL.

For various α in 5cm intervals, record t ($F \propto \theta$).

Then plot t vs t_{model}



Hopefully a 1:1 correlation.